

# THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., APRIL 5, 1866.

## Mischievous Misstatements.

We publish elsewhere a letter from Mr. S. S. Ashley, in reply to our article of the 25th inst. We said then that "Mr. Ashley no doubt did not desire wilfully to misrepresent the action of the County Court of Sampson, but in a blind zeal for the negro, and a wish to assist the Radicals in their contest with the President, he has been led into a misstatement, which his official position gives weight to at the North." It will be seen by a reference to the letter of Mr. Ashley, that we are borne out in this statement.

He says he did not intend the letter for publication, which is doubtless true, but the letter was published; "neither," says Mr. Ashley, "was it an official statement." We quote from the *New York Evening Post*: "But while we write, a letter comes to us from another part of the South, which brings a sadly different story. Mr. S. S. Ashley, Superintendent of Schools for the National Freedmen's Relief Association," (the italics are ours,) writes to the Secretary of that Society from Wilmington, North Carolina. Are we justified in saying that it was an official communication? "Such a statement as that of Mr. Ashley," continues the paper, "which we should not print except on the authority of a responsible person, shows that the Civil Rights Bill, now before the President, is a necessary precaution, as yet, in the Southern States." Did we do injustice, in saying that Mr. Ashley was rendering assistance to the Radicals in their contest with the President? He may have done so unintentionally. We trust he did.

In regard to the duties of the County Court of Sampson, we respectfully refer Mr. Ashley to Chapter Five of the Revised Code. The first section of this chapter makes it "the duty of the several Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to bind out, as apprentices, all orphans whose estates are of so small value, that no person will educate and maintain them for the profits thereof, and children whose fathers have deserted their families," &c., and further, section third enacts that "the master or mistress shall provide for the apprentice diet, clothing, lodging, and accommodations fit and necessary, and such as are white, shall teach and cause to be taught, to read and write, and the elementary rules of arithmetic; and at the expiration of every apprenticeship, shall pay to each apprentice six dollars, and furnish him with a new suit of clothes and a new Bible." The section further provides, that when it shall appear that any apprentice is ill-used, or is not taught the trade, &c., to which he was bound, or that any white apprentice is not taught reading, &c., the Court may remove him and bind him to some other suitable person.

These provisions have been modified by the fourth section of an act passed by the late Legislature of the State, entitled "An Act concerning Negroes and Persons of Color or Mixed Blood," ratified on the 10th of March, 1866, which section is as follows:

"Be it further enacted, That in all cases of apprenticeship of persons of color, under chapter five of the Revised Code, the master shall be bound to discharge the same duties to them as to white apprentices, and the words 'as white,' in third section, line three, are hereby repealed, and the word 'apprentice' shall be read after the word 'such,' in said line, &c."

It will be thus seen that our law makes the same provisions for the maintenance, education and morals of the black as it does for the white child. This subject had not only the careful consideration of the General Assembly, but of the Commission appointed by Gov. Holden, of which Mr. B. F. Moore, one of the ablest and most careful lawyers of the State, was Chairman, and the recommendation of this Commission was adopted, which we have quoted above. Does the native State of Mr. Ashley provide more carefully for black children than is done in North Carolina?

To answer Mr. Ashley's question, as to whether white children are bound out in the same manner, we would give too much consideration to a slander implied in the interrogation. Courts elsewhere may know distinctions between persons, not recognized by law, but the judicial ermine of North Carolina is untarnished by a single blot, and Mr. Ashley will find, by a longer residence with us, that our Courts respect neither persons or color in their interpretation of the law or in its execution.

It is a matter of great regret that Mr. Ashley had not "awaited further information" before giving the weight of his official name to what he will find to be false, that these "children" were, "by unarmament and mounted police force, torn from their homes and carried to a forced and unnecessary apprenticeship." The damage done is irreparable. The prints which publish, with such greedy avidity, reports derogatory to the South, will not make a correction, even when informed of the injustice done. Such statements are the life of the Radical party,—the very meat and bread upon which they wax strong.

We are gratified, however, at the sentiments contained in the closing paragraphs of the letter, and regard it as a subject of congratulation to our community. Mr. Ashley has it in his power to do great good among the class to which his labors are confined, and also of inestimable benefit to our whole people. Let him labor to renew that affection the negro once had for his master; impress upon the black, that those who once owned them, among whom they have always lived, and upon whom they must in future depend, are better friends than any strangers can possibly be; that there is mutual dependence between the whites and blacks, for without honest, contented and reliable labor, the South will never recover from her present prostration, and the future welfare of the State is as much dependent upon our black as upon our white population; impress upon them the truths so forcibly put by the President in his veto, and especially the following:

"The white race and the black race of the South have hitherto lived together under the relation of master and slave—capital owning labor. Now, suddenly, that relation is changed, and as to ownership, capital and labor are divorced. They stand now each master of itself. In this new relation, one being necessary to the other, there will be a new adjustment, which both are deeply interested in making harmonious."

Let him do this and teach them good morals, habits of industry and the value of character, and we may yet be thankful that he and his co-laborers have come amongst us.

But in the mean time he must permit us to believe that so far the influence of such missions here have been injurious. Feelings of distrust and hatred among the classes, have been encouraged, and many negroes who have heretofore had the confidence and respect of our people, have, acting under evil advice, justly forfeited both, and will ere long discover they have lost respect for themselves; that they have alienated those whom nature and God intended should be their best friends. We accept the pledge given by Mr. Ashley, and earnestly pray that this humane purpose may be crowned with success.

## The Peace Proclamation.

We publish elsewhere a telegram giving the gratifying intelligence that President Johnson has issued his proclamation announcing that peace has been restored to the country, and that the insurrection no longer exists in the Southern States. All honor to our noble President. He has, so far as the power exists in the Executive, restored the States lately at war with the General Government to their rights under the Constitution and the laws. The responsibility now rests with Congress alone. They must immediately decide whether we are States or Territories; whether the South accomplished what it undertook, the secession of the States.

The effect of the proclamation must be salutary upon every department of business and trade throughout the South. Everything going to fix the political status of the country satisfactorily, will encourage industry and stimulate trade. Renewed confidence in the friendship and protection of the Government, will foster kindly feeling and attachment among all classes of our people. While we have in the Executive chair, one who has shown his devotion for and determination to protect inviolate the Constitution of the Country, without regard to personal popularity or party success, with an eye single to the welfare of the whole country, we have much yet in the future to hope for. All honor then to the Patriot and Statesman.

## Another Lesson of Congressional Morals.

Having given two lessons from the Senate, of the exalted and honorable state of morality existing in that body, we have thought a lesson or two from the House of Representatives might amuse, if not benefit our people.

The Senate having, by a partisan vote, ejected Mr. Stockton, it was necessary to elect, immediately, a Radical in his place in order to vote against the veto of the President, for it might be, without the assistance of this vote, the measure could not be carried by the required majority.

Immediately upon the announcement of the result in the Stockton case, Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, Chairman of the committee of fifteen, the Reconstruction Committee, so-called, sends the following letter to Mr. Seovel, President of the New Jersey Senate:

WASHINGTON, March 29, 1866.  
Hon. James M. Seovel, &c., &c.  
Dear Sir: By all means hurry up your election. Give us no conservative. A Radical like yourself or nothing. A Copperhead is better than a twaddler.

THADDEUS STEVENS.

We see here the spirit which controls the House of Representatives. From the position held by Mr. Stevens he should, at least, not seek to control the action of a State Legislature, but as Chairman of the important committee of reconstruction, should labor faithfully and honestly upon his legitimate duties, for few men ever had so great a responsibility upon their shoulders, and he will have to answer to future generations for his poor performance.

But we fear that the reconstruction of the Government, the return of confidence and fraternal feeling between the sections and the prosperity and glory of the country, are matters of secondary importance to the dominant party. "Elect," says Mr. Stevens, "a Radical like yourself, or nothing." But Mr. Seovel proudly spits upon the appeal made to him by the partisan and insinuating proposition. The state of political morals here has a higher standard in Trenton than in Washington. Mr. Stevens had better attend to the duties of Representative from Pennsylvania, than interfering with senatorial elections. Honor and truth have been already sufficiently outraged in this New Jersey election case, and for the credit of a common country, we truly hope with this last exhibition, it is at an end.

**Petty Malice.**  
We feel very little like referring to unpleasant matters, when we see in the renewed evidences given by our noble President, that he is determined to carry out his plan of reconstruction, in spite of the fanaticism and rage of the Radicals.—The President has the cordial approval of every national man North and every honest man South, in his great work of reorganizing the Government, and Europe is loud in its commendation of the unselfish patriotism and enlarged statesmanship developed in the gigantic undertaking of Mr. Johnson.

The President labors under many difficulties unknown to his friends, and meets with opposition in quarters of which, probably, he is himself unconscious. We refer to officers in the civil and military departments of the Government. Many officers in the South doubtless, aware alike of their duties and our loyalty, and actuated by the feelings which ever prompt gentlemen in official and private stations, are doing all they can for the weal of the common country and the interests of those immediately under their charge. They are giving to President Johnson a cordial support, and in doing so they but pursue that course which truth and justice to us demand, and which their own consciences approve.

But from several anonymous letters written from this State, and particularly from this part of the State, we see that there are some amongst us who are willing and anxious to slander and vilify us at the expense of truth and decency, of official dignity and honor; and we desire respectfully to call the attention both of the Military and Bureau Chiefs in this State to these loose and unofficial statements of their subordinates, which are doing more harm to all other causes to make their departments unpopular and to check the returning feelings of kindness and affiliation of our people towards those of the North.

If our people are untrue in their allegiance to the Constitution; if they violate the military orders of the Government, or fail to comply with the regulations of the Freedmen's Bureau, let them be reported to the proper departments, and give them a hearing before the tribunals set up for our military government; but let no *ex parte* and false statements be permitted to be published in journals that not only desire wilfully to misrepresent us, but would prefer to undermine the foundations of the Constitution itself than, by doing justice to our section, jeopardize the success of party or endorse the confidence the President has manifested in us.

These false representations are made to readers already embittered to our section, who have endured their wrath for years, because we held negroes in slavery, and their enmity has increased until it engulphs in its fanatical venom every feeling of humanity and sympathy, although the ostensible cause has ceased to exist.

Among other letters which have fallen under our eye, is one from Mr. W. H. H. Beadle, late Brevet Lt.-Col. in charge of the Freedmen's Bureau in this District, which for coarse, unfeeling and untruthful representation of the state of society and the loyalty of our people, is second to none, and has but the simple virtue of letting our people know to whom they are indebted for the slander. Mr. Beadle came amongst us with hatred in his

heart, and having remained sufficiently long to supply material for party success, he leaves a service which we feel assured will not suffer from the loss.

We have often heard complaint made that our people do not receive the officers in charge of the Southern departments with that courtesy and civility which is due them personally, or officially. This can hardly be wondered at when we have so many instances of the hostile feelings which actuate these men and their very great want of appreciation of us. Certainly Mr. Beadle must have felt complimented that so ignorant, prejudiced, embittered and disloyal community did not invite him to their family circles.

But in all candor, are men actuated by the feelings of hostility to the government and to us, exhibited in the letter we publish below, calculated to re-establish the popularity of the government, to render assistance to the President in his Herculean task, or to benefit the negro and make him the contented and harmonious laborer and good citizen which should be and doubtless was the object of the establishment of the Bureau? On the contrary, we regard such men as incendiaries who poison the Northern mind and corrupt a class in our midst upon whom our prosperity depends, and in whose moral and social welfare we are greatly interested. We sincerely hope we are rid of Mr. Beadle and forever. His letter is as follows:

[From the Utica Morning Herald.]

**Things in Wilmington, North Carolina.**  
The following extracts from a letter written by Brevet Lt. Col. Be. to late Provost Marshal of the 21st Congressional District of New York, to a friend in this city, clearly show the feeling entertained by the citizens of the old North State toward the Government.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 17th, 1866.  
My Dear W.—I am superintendent of this district, and have been administering justice, wholesale and retail, to freed people and white delinquents against their rights, person and property. If I had time to give the whole matter, I would say something of the condition of things here.

Let it suffice, however, the radicals are right. Thaddeus Stevens last speech strikes me as being just right. You know North Carolina formerly stood very low in the scale of intelligence. Just take all that old ignorance and prejudice, with bad morals, and slow interest, and engraft upon it all the excitement of the war, the bitterness of the struggle, the wrongs of the colored people, the bad passions aroused, the effect of five years of foreign rule, the loss of the property of the war, and the loss of energy (confidence), families broken up and exiled by casualties and the families of slaves, and you can reach only a faint idea of the present rage, deep-seated and bitter toward the Government, and mean disloyalty which actuates many of the people of this State.

I know what the men mean that I use, and I have reached my judgment early and unwillingly. Unless North Carolina improve her habits toward the free laborer, and her treatment of the question generally, she should not be admitted in 90 years' time, until a new class gets control.

There are radicals and Union men here—good and true—but the do-nothing. The local police or military are in very many cases only armed cowards. The police force of this city, is the worst looking, most vulgar, dirty, brutal, and ignorant class of men I ever saw—not in the criminal bow, I prefer almost any race rather than do an act so mean as to be arrested by such men. They should never have any self-respect afterwards. Intemperate hands must pass the execution of restrained and law.

We regret exceedingly to be compelled to refer to these matters. None more than ourselves can desire to see the bickering and jealousies between the sections at an end, and especially do we regret to witness daily the exhibitions of malice and ill-will towards us by those whose official positions give weight and authority to their statements abroad. And while we are willing and desire to do all we can to those in authority, or those who have been, yet when they descend from their official positions to abuse and malign our people, by anonymous or acknowledged communications in Northern papers, we regard our duty as clear and well defined. They may strike, but must receive in return.

**Another Fire in Darlington.**  
We regret to learn that Darlington in South Carolina, was visited by another fire on last Saturday night. Some fifteen buildings were destroyed—most of them lawyers offices. This fire, we learn, occurred near the scene of the late one, an account of which we have heretofore published.

**Another Fire.**—We learn that a store at Lynchburg, on the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, was burned last Sunday night. We are informed that the store was pretty well filled with goods, but have not heard at what amount the loss is estimated.

## The University.

We are under obligations to Ex-Governor Swain for a copy of the catalogue of the University of North Carolina, for the years 1864-65-66. We learn from it that the number of graduates since the beginning of the war, is as follows: In 1861, 80; 1862, 24; 1863, 8; 1864, 7; and 1865, 4. There has been since the foundation of this venerable Institution 1,720 graduates. The faculty now consists of twelve Professors and Tutors. There are present sixty-five undergraduates: wit: Seniors, 3; Juniors, 9; Sophomores, 33; Freshmen, 20. There are also twelve law and eleven preparatory course students, making a total of eighty-eight.

We notice that five of the students are from this city, to wit: Sophomore Class, Geo. A. Thomas, and W. A. Wright, Jr.; Freshman Class, Thomas C. DeRosset, John McElhenny and Platt D. Walker.

If there is one effect more deplorable than the others, resulting to our country from the late war, it is that so many of our young men of the present generation will be compelled to grow up without the advantages of a liberal education. How much it behooves those few who are more fortunate, to labor zealously and unceasingly, to be able to meet in the future, the additional responsibilities devolving upon them.

## Testimony of General Lee.

We surrender our spee—today, to the testimony of Gen. Lee before the Reconstruction Committee. No one will fail to read it carefully, and all will be impressed with the earnestness with which this great soldier and christian patriot entered into the late war, and having surrendered, how truly and nobly he has acted towards the Government, and the confidence he has in his fellow-citizens, and his trust in their loyalty.

Those who have kept pace lately with the disgraceful and dishonest transactions occurring in Washington, will rise from the perusal of this plain and truthful statement of facts, with a better opinion of his fellow-man.

**HARBOR MASTER'S REPORT.**—We have received from Mr. G. W. Williams, Harbor Master, a report of the arrivals of vessels in this port during the month of March, which we do not deem proper to publish. The number of vessels named in the report is much larger than we imagined, and goes to show that we are not far behind many of our sister Southern cities in commercial intercourse with the outside world. The report speaks for itself and does not require a more extended notice.

**HARBOR MASTER'S REPORT.**  
OF THE NUMBER OF VESSELS ARRIVED AT PORT OF WILMINGTON, N. C., FOR THE MONTH ENDING MARCH 31st, 1866.  
Steamers, 10  
Barques, 2  
Sloops, 2  
Schooners, 40  
Total, 64  
With an aggregate tonnage of 14,882 tons  
Of these there arrived from foreign ports 4; and coastwise 58.  
G. W. WILLIAMS,  
Harbor Master.

## The Freedmen's Code.

We shall begin the publication to-morrow of the following, of the Code of Laws, reported by the commission, authorized by the Convention and appointed by the Provisional Governor, upon the subject of Freedmen, and passed by the late Legislature. They will be printed with great care and precision. We will complete the publication of the whole in time for their insertion in our next weekly issue.

We have received a letter from a highly esteemed friend in Rockingham, Richmond county, transmitting us money for the continuance of subscription for the *Daily Journal*. He informs us that we may look for many new subscribers from that section as soon as the people realize something from their crops, but at present they have little or no money and business is unusually dull.

The want of money and the general stagnation in all branches of industry, are having a deleterious influence upon all business undertakings, and newspapers have also to contend with a want of mail facilities, but as long as we are cheered and aided by kind friends, as the one who sends us material assistance from Rockingham, we will continue to make the *Journal* a welcome visitor, and shall do all in our power to render it more and more worthy the patronage of its friends.

It is useless to add, we would be pleased to hear from our friend often. Can't he let us know how the good people of his county are getting on?—Our readers in the upper parts of the State are interested in knowing the crop prospects and business success of their friends in the lower counties, and vice versa. We are endeavoring to get up a correspondence from various counties, so that we can be advised at all times of the progress and prospects of our people under the new order of things and the changed system of labor. Our friends therefore in the several counties of the State, are invited to correspond liberally with us.

[From the Raleigh Standard.]

The following letter was written by a gentleman whose Union principles rendered the climate of Florida utterly uncongenial to him during the late rebellion, in consequence of which he left the State and was appointed by President Lincoln Consul at Matanzas, Mexico. The letter was addressed to Hon. David S. Walker, Governor of Florida, and was published in the *Commonwealth*, Quincy, Ill., and was copied because it refers to the views of John H. Paine, now in the prison before a Military Commission in this City, when anything connected with the trial, or with the prisoner, are listened to with interest.

TALLAHASSEE, March 17, 1866.

To His Excellency, David S. Walker,

Governor of Florida.

Sir.—On my recent return from being a refugee on account of the late rebellion, I was grieved to learn that Dr. John Gee, of Glades County, was being tried for his cruelty to Federal prisoners, while in command at the military prison, Tallahassee, N. C. I know nothing of the facts, but I know the man, have known him well and long. He was Assistant Surgeon in Gen. Leigh's brigade, Florida war, in 1860 and 1861, and before all who shared his acquaintance. In the Fall of 1859, when about to return from California, the cholera was raging furiously at Sacramento City, (which I never knew,) Dr. John Gee, through himself and his fortune into the breach, for weeks not even mentioning his person, gathering some from the streets, providing them with rooms, blankets, and nursing, at his own expense, not even mentioning his name. I wish I had the power to picture his acts of kindness to the suffering poor, far away from home, and to express the approval of the Government of the facts, but I know the man, have known him well and long. He was Assistant Surgeon in Gen. Leigh's brigade, Florida war, in 1860 and 1861, and before all who shared his acquaintance. In the Fall of 1859, when about to return from California, the cholera was raging furiously at Sacramento City, (which I never knew,) Dr. John Gee, through himself and his fortune into the breach, for weeks not even mentioning his person, gathering some from the streets, providing them with rooms, blankets, and nursing, at his own expense, not even mentioning his name. I wish I had the power to picture his acts of kindness to the suffering poor, far away from home, and to express the approval of the Government of the facts, but I know the man, have known him well and long. He was Assistant Surgeon in Gen. Leigh's brigade, Florida war, in 1860 and 1861, and before all who shared his acquaintance. In the Fall of 1859, when about to return from California, the cholera was raging furiously at Sacramento City, (which I never knew,) Dr. John Gee, through himself and his fortune into the breach, for weeks not even mentioning his person, gathering some from the streets, providing them with rooms, blankets, and nursing, at his own expense, not even mentioning his name. I wish I had the power to picture his acts of kindness to the suffering poor, far away from home, and to express the approval of the Government of the facts, but I know the man, have known him well and long. He was Assistant Surgeon in Gen. Leigh's brigade, Florida war, in 1860 and 1861, and before all who shared his acquaintance. In the Fall of 1859, when about to return from California, the cholera was raging furiously at Sacramento City, (which I never knew,) Dr. John Gee, through himself and his fortune into the breach, for weeks not even mentioning his person, gathering some from the streets, providing them with rooms, blankets, and nursing, at his own expense, not even mentioning his name. I wish I had the power to picture his acts of kindness to the suffering poor, far away from home, and to express the approval of the Government of the facts, but I know the man, have known him well and long. He was Assistant Surgeon in Gen. Leigh's brigade, Florida war, in 1860 and 1861, and before all who shared his acquaintance. In the Fall of 1859, when about to return from California, the cholera was raging furiously at Sacramento City, (which I never knew,) Dr. John Gee, through himself and his fortune into the breach, for weeks not even mentioning his person, gathering some from the streets, providing them with rooms, blankets, and nursing, at his own expense, not even mentioning his name. I wish I had the power to picture his acts of kindness to the suffering poor, far away from home, and to express the approval of the Government of the facts, but I know the man, have known him well and long. He was Assistant Surgeon in Gen. Leigh's brigade, Florida war, in 1860 and 1861, and before all who shared his acquaintance. In the Fall of 1859, when about to return from California, the cholera was raging furiously at Sacramento City, (which I never knew,) Dr. John Gee, through himself and his fortune into the breach, for weeks not even mentioning his person, gathering some from the streets, providing them with rooms, blankets, and nursing, at his own expense, not even mentioning his name. I wish I had the power to picture his acts of kindness to the suffering poor, far away from home, and to express the approval of the Government of the facts, but I know the man, have known him well and long. He was Assistant Surgeon in Gen. Leigh's brigade, Florida war, in 1860 and 1861, and before all who shared his acquaintance. In the Fall of 1859, when about to return from California, the cholera was raging furiously at Sacramento City, (which I never knew,) Dr. John Gee, through himself and his fortune into the breach, for weeks not even mentioning his person, gathering some from the streets, providing them with rooms, blankets, and nursing, at his own expense, not even mentioning his name. I wish I had the power to picture his acts of kindness to the suffering poor, far away from home, and to express the approval of the Government of the facts, but I know the man, have known him well and long. He was Assistant Surgeon in Gen. Leigh's brigade, Florida war, in 1860 and 1861, and before all who shared his acquaintance. In the Fall of 1859, when about to return from California, the cholera was raging furiously at Sacramento City, (which I never knew,) Dr. John Gee, through himself and his fortune into the breach, for weeks not even mentioning his person, gathering some from the streets, providing them with rooms, blankets, and nursing, at his own expense, not even mentioning his name. I wish I had the power to picture his acts of kindness to the suffering poor, far away from home, and to express the approval of the Government of the facts, but I know the man, have known him well and long. He was Assistant Surgeon in Gen. Leigh's brigade, Florida war, in 1860 and 1861, and before all who shared his acquaintance. In the Fall of 1859, when about to return from California, the cholera was raging furiously at Sacramento City, (which I never knew,) Dr. John Gee, through himself and his fortune into the breach, for weeks not even mentioning his person, gathering some from the streets, providing them with rooms, blankets, and nursing, at his own expense, not even mentioning his name. I wish I had the power to picture his acts of kindness to the suffering poor, far away from home, and to express the approval of the Government of the facts, but I know the man, have known him well and long. He was Assistant Surgeon in Gen. Leigh's brigade, Florida war, in 1860 and 1861, and before all who shared his acquaintance. In the Fall of 1859, when about to return from California, the cholera was raging furiously at Sacramento City, (which I never knew,) Dr. John Gee, through himself and his fortune into the breach, for weeks not even mentioning his person, gathering some from the streets, providing them with rooms, blankets, and nursing, at his own expense, not even mentioning his name. I wish I had the power to picture his acts of kindness to the suffering poor, far away from home, and to express the approval of the Government of the facts, but I know the man, have known him well and long. He was Assistant Surgeon in Gen. Leigh's brigade, Florida war, in 1860 and 1861, and before all who shared his acquaintance. In the Fall of 1859, when about to return from California, the cholera was raging furiously at Sacramento City, (which I never knew,) Dr. John Gee, through himself and his fortune into the breach, for weeks not even mentioning his person, gathering some from the streets, providing them with rooms, blankets, and nursing, at his own expense, not even mentioning his name. I wish I had the power to picture his acts of kindness to the suffering poor, far away from home, and to express the approval of the Government of the facts, but I know the man, have known him well and long. He was Assistant Surgeon in Gen. Leigh's brigade, Florida war, in 1860 and 1861, and before all who shared his acquaintance. In the Fall of 1859, when about to return from California, the cholera was raging furiously at Sacramento City, (which I never knew,) Dr. John Gee, through himself and his fortune into the breach, for weeks not even mentioning his person, gathering some from the streets, providing them with rooms, blankets, and nursing, at his own expense, not even mentioning his name. I wish I had the power to picture his acts of kindness to the suffering poor, far away from home, and to express the approval of the Government of the facts, but I know the man, have known him well and long. He was Assistant Surgeon in Gen. Leigh's brigade, Florida war, in 1860 and 1861, and before all who shared his acquaintance. In the Fall of 1859, when about to return from California, the cholera was raging furiously at Sacramento City, (which I never knew,) Dr. John Gee, through himself and his fortune into the breach, for weeks not even mentioning his person, gathering some from the streets, providing them with rooms, blankets, and nursing, at his own expense, not even mentioning his name. I wish I had the power to picture his acts of kindness to the suffering poor, far away from home, and to express the approval of the Government of the facts, but I know the man, have known him well and long. He was Assistant Surgeon in Gen. Leigh's brigade, Florida war, in 1860 and 1861, and before all who shared his acquaintance. In the Fall of 1859, when about to return from California, the cholera was raging furiously at Sacramento City, (which I never knew,) Dr. John Gee, through himself and his fortune into the breach, for weeks not even mentioning his person, gathering some from the streets, providing them with rooms, blankets, and nursing, at his own expense, not even mentioning his name. I wish I had the power to picture his acts of kindness to the suffering poor, far away from home, and to express the approval of the Government of the facts, but I know the man, have known him well and long. He was Assistant Surgeon in Gen. Leigh's brigade, Florida war, in 1860 and 1861, and before all who shared his acquaintance. In the Fall of 1859, when about to return from California, the cholera was raging furiously at Sacramento City, (which I never knew,) Dr. John Gee, through himself and his fortune into the breach, for weeks not even mentioning his person, gathering some from the streets, providing them with rooms, blankets, and nursing, at his own expense, not even mentioning his name. I wish I had the power to picture his acts of kindness to the suffering poor, far away from home, and to express the approval of the Government of the facts, but I know the man, have known him well and long. He was Assistant Surgeon in Gen. Leigh's brigade, Florida war, in 1860 and 1861, and before all who shared his acquaintance. In the Fall of 1859, when about to return from California, the cholera was raging furiously at Sacramento City, (which I never knew,) Dr. John Gee, through himself and his fortune into the breach, for weeks not even mentioning his person, gathering some from the streets, providing them with rooms, blankets, and nursing, at his own expense, not even mentioning his name. I wish I had the power to picture his acts of kindness to the suffering poor, far away from home, and to express the approval of the Government of the facts, but I know the man, have known him well and long. He was Assistant Surgeon in Gen. Leigh's brigade, Florida war, in 1860 and 1861, and before all who shared his acquaintance. In the Fall of 1859, when about to return from California, the cholera was raging furiously at Sacramento City, (which I never knew,) Dr. John Gee, through himself and his fortune into the breach, for weeks not even mentioning his person, gathering some from the streets, providing them with rooms, blankets, and nursing, at his own expense, not even mentioning his name. I wish I had the power to picture his acts of kindness to the suffering poor, far away from home, and to express the approval of the Government of the facts, but I know the man, have known him well and long. He was Assistant Surgeon in Gen. Leigh's brigade, Florida war, in 1860 and 1861, and before all who shared his acquaintance. In the Fall of 1859, when about to return from California, the cholera was raging furiously at Sacramento City, (which I never knew,) Dr. John Gee, through himself and his fortune into the breach, for weeks not even mentioning his person, gathering some from the streets, providing them with rooms, blankets, and nursing, at his own expense, not even mentioning his name. I wish I had the power to picture his acts of kindness to the suffering poor, far away from home, and to express the approval of the Government of the facts, but I know the man, have known him well and long. He was Assistant Surgeon in Gen. Leigh's brigade, Florida war, in 1860 and 1861, and before all who shared his acquaintance. In the Fall of 1859, when about to return from California, the cholera was raging furiously at Sacramento City, (which I never knew,) Dr. John Gee, through himself and his fortune into the breach, for weeks not even mentioning his person, gathering some from the streets, providing them with rooms, blankets, and nursing, at his own expense, not even mentioning his name. I wish I had the power to picture his acts of kindness to the suffering poor, far away from home, and to express the approval of the Government of the facts, but I know the man, have known him well and long. He was Assistant Surgeon in Gen. Leigh's brigade, Florida war, in 1860 and 1861, and before all who shared his acquaintance. In the Fall of 1859, when about to return from California, the cholera was raging furiously at Sacramento City, (which I never knew,) Dr. John Gee, through himself and his fortune into the breach, for weeks not even mentioning his person, gathering some from the streets, providing them with rooms, blankets, and nursing, at his own expense, not even mentioning his name. I wish I had the power to picture his acts of kindness to the suffering poor, far away from home, and to express the approval of the Government of the facts, but I know the man, have known him well and long. He was Assistant Surgeon in Gen. Leigh's brigade, Florida war, in 1860 and 1861, and before all who shared his acquaintance. In the Fall of 1859, when about to return from California, the cholera was raging furiously at Sacramento City, (which I never knew,) Dr. John Gee, through himself and his fortune into the breach, for weeks not even mentioning his person, gathering some from the streets, providing them with rooms, blankets, and nursing, at his own expense, not even mentioning his name. I wish I had the power to picture his acts of kindness to the suffering poor, far away from home, and to express the approval of the Government of the facts, but I know the man, have known him well and long. He was Assistant Surgeon in Gen. Leigh's brigade, Florida war, in 1860 and 1861, and before all who shared his acquaintance. In the Fall of 1859, when about to return from California, the cholera was raging furiously at Sacramento City, (which I never knew,) Dr. John Gee, through himself and his fortune into the breach, for weeks not even mentioning his person, gathering some from the streets, providing them with rooms, blankets, and nursing, at his own expense, not even mentioning his name. I wish I had the power to picture his acts of kindness to the suffering poor, far away from home, and to express the approval of the Government of the facts, but I know the man, have known him well and long. He was Assistant Surgeon in Gen. Leigh's brigade, Florida war, in 1860 and 1861, and before all who shared his acquaintance. In the Fall of 1859, when about to return from California, the cholera was raging furiously at Sacramento City, (which I never knew,) Dr. John Gee, through himself and his fortune into the breach, for weeks not even mentioning his person, gathering some from the streets, providing them with rooms, blankets, and nursing, at his own expense, not even mentioning his name. I wish I had the power to picture his acts of kindness to the suffering poor, far away from home, and to express the approval of the Government of the facts, but I know the man, have known him well and long. He was Assistant Surgeon in Gen. Leigh's brigade, Florida war, in 1860 and 1861, and before all who shared his acquaintance. In the Fall of 1859, when about to return from California, the cholera was raging furiously at Sacramento City, (which I never knew,) Dr. John Gee, through himself and his fortune into the breach, for weeks not even mentioning his person, gathering some from the streets, providing them with rooms, blankets, and nursing, at his own expense, not even mentioning his name. I wish I had the power to picture his acts of kindness to the suffering poor, far away from home, and to express the approval of the Government of the facts, but I know the man, have known him well and long. He was Assistant Surgeon in Gen. Leigh's brigade, Florida war, in 1860 and 1861, and before all who shared his acquaintance. In the Fall of 1859, when about to return from California, the cholera was raging furiously at Sacramento City, (which I never knew,) Dr. John Gee, through himself and his fortune into the breach, for weeks not even mentioning his person, gathering some from the streets, providing them with rooms, blankets, and nursing, at his own expense, not even mentioning his name. I wish I had the power to picture his acts of kindness to the suffering poor, far away from home, and to express the approval of the Government of the facts, but I know the man, have known him well and long. He was Assistant Surgeon in Gen. Leigh's brigade, Florida war, in 1860 and 1861, and before all who shared his acquaintance. In the Fall of 1859, when about to return from California, the cholera was raging furiously at Sacramento City, (which I never knew,) Dr. John Gee, through himself and his fortune into the breach, for weeks not even mentioning his person, gathering some from the streets, providing them with rooms, blankets, and nursing, at his own expense, not even mentioning his name. I wish I had the power to picture his acts of kindness to the suffering poor, far away from home, and to express the approval of the Government of the facts, but I know the man, have known him well and long. He was Assistant Surgeon in Gen. Leigh's brigade, Florida war, in 1860 and 1861, and before all who shared his acquaintance. In the Fall of 1859, when about to return from California, the cholera was raging furiously at Sacramento City, (which I never knew,) Dr. John Gee, through himself and his fortune into the breach, for weeks not even mentioning his person, gathering some from the streets, providing them with rooms, blankets, and nursing, at his own expense, not even mentioning his name. I wish I had the power to picture his acts of kindness to the suffering poor, far away from home, and to express the approval of the Government of the facts, but I know the man, have known him well and long. He was Assistant Surgeon in Gen. Leigh's brigade, Florida war, in 1860 and 1861, and before all who shared his acquaintance. In the Fall of 1859, when about to return from California, the cholera was raging furiously at Sacramento City, (which I never knew,) Dr. John Gee, through himself and his fortune into the breach, for weeks not even mentioning his person, gathering some from the streets, providing them with rooms, blankets, and nursing, at his own expense, not even mentioning his name. I wish I had the power to picture his acts of kindness to the suffering poor, far away from home, and to express the approval of the Government of the facts, but I know the man, have known him well and long. He was Assistant Surgeon in Gen. Leigh's brigade, Florida war, in 1860 and 1861, and before all who shared his acquaintance. In the Fall of 1859, when about to return from California, the cholera was raging furiously at Sacramento City, (which I never knew,) Dr. John Gee, through himself and his fortune into the breach, for weeks not even mentioning his person, gathering some from the streets, providing them with rooms, blankets, and nursing, at his own expense, not even mentioning his name. I wish I had the power to picture his acts of kindness to the suffering poor,